

**THE STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED DUNTROON QUARRY
EXPANSION, LOT 25 & PART OF LOT 26,
CONCESSION 12, AND PART OF LOT 25,
CONCESSION 11,
TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY**



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PROPOSED DUNTROON QUARRY EXPANSION, LOT 25 &
PART OF LOT 26, CONCESSION 12,
AND PART OF LOT 25, CONCESSION 11,
TOWNSHIP OF CLEARVIEW, SIMCOE COUNTY**

Submitted to

Georgian Aggregates & Construction Inc.

and

The Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

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SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Duntroon Quarry Expansion, Lot 25 & Part Of Lot 26, Concession 12, And Part Of Lot 25, Concession 11, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Georgian Aggregates & Construction Inc. It consisted of two sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; and Stage 2, archaeological survey.

Background research determined that no archaeological survey had ever been undertaken within the subject property prior to this assessment. The proposed area to be licensed covers 127.02 hectares, while the area to be extracted is 68.92 hectares. The proposed licensed area contains a combination of forested areas, scrublands, poorly drained lands and agricultural lands. The physical assessment was conducted in May, June and October, 2003, and September, 2005.

All of the relatively level well drained forested and scrubland sections of the extraction area, as well as portions of the proposed licensed area, were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. Areas of severe slope and poorly drained areas were not test pitted. A section of the proposed licensed area identified as Escarpment Natural Area are not proposed to be disturbed and therefore was excluded from the survey. Some recently acquired lands located along the eastern and northern edges of the proposed licensed area were also not accessed. Approximately 23 hectares of the agricultural lands located in the proposed extraction area were ploughed and pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The remaining 2.5 hectares of former agricultural lands in the extraction area are currently fallow and will require archaeological survey at some point in the future.

No archaeological sites have been found to date on the property. It is recommended that clearance be granted for the areas of the property which have been surveyed. These lands represent approximately 73% of the proposed licensed area, and 96% of the proposed extraction area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Duntroon Quarry Expansion, Lot 25 & Part of Lot 26, Concession 12, And Part of Lot 25, Concession 11, Township of Clearview, Simcoe County. The assessment was undertaken on behalf of Georgian Aggregates & Construction Inc. In accordance with the Planning Act (1996), an archaeological resource assessment was required as a development approval condition for this proposed quarry expansion.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence PO-13 issued to the firm of Archaeological Assessments Ltd. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Culture (1993). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered as a result of the assessment.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed licensed area of the subject property has a total surface area of 127.02 hectares, while the proposed extraction area is 68.92 hectares in size. The property is situated immediately northeast of the intersection of County Road No.91 and the Osprey/Clearview Townline (Figure 1).

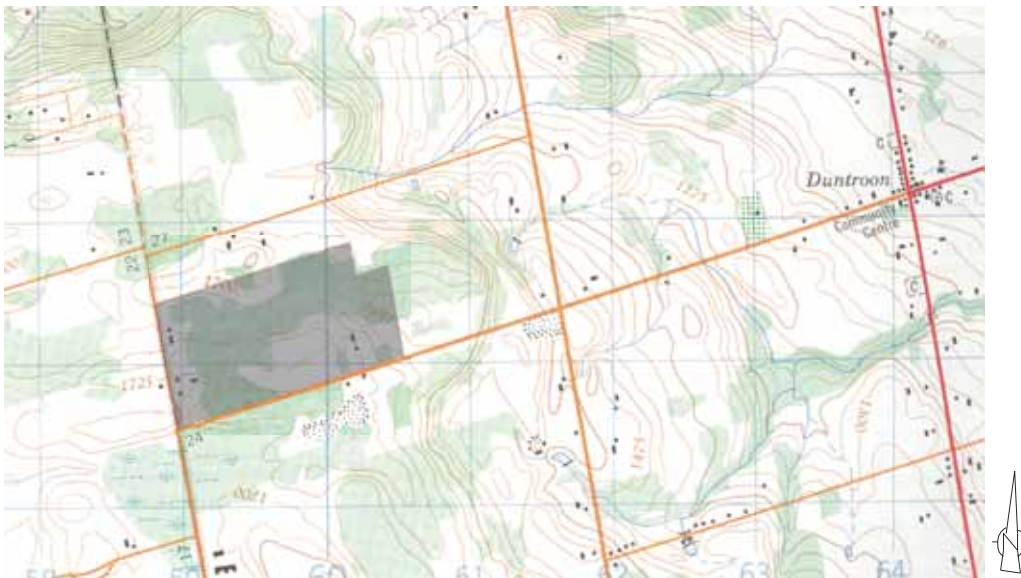


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property

Scale 1:50,000

The proposed license area consists of a combination of forested lands, scrublands and agricultural fields. A farm building complex is located in the southwestern section of the property. A residence and several outbuildings are located in the western section of the property. Another residence and outbuildings are located in the northwestern corner of the property. A fourth residence is located in the southeastern corner of the property.

Topographically, the proposed license area is quite varied and includes hills, small valleys, gentle slopes and low lying poorly drained lands. A small creek is located in the southwestern corner of the property.

The proposed license area is situated on the Corn Hill Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1986: 54), which lies against the eastern edge of the Niagara Escarpment. This short moraine runs diagonally across Nottawasaga Township.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Methods

The first stage of the assessment consisted of background research. This was conducted in order to:

- gather together all of the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area;
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered archaeological sites within and adjacent to the subject property; and
- identify areas of archaeological potential which represent concerns for Stage 2 field survey.

In order to provide context for evaluating archaeological planning concerns, a study area was established which included all lands within a 2 kilometre radius of the proposed development. The Stage 1 background research included a variety of published and unpublished reports. Data on registered sites located within the study area was obtained from the Archaeological Sites Data Base (ASDB) of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in Toronto. The ASDB houses site record forms for registered sites, as well as published and unpublished reports on past surveys, assessments and excavations.

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County (Beldon 1881).

Results

The background research confirmed that no archaeological sites had been registered within the proposed license area prior to this assessment. However, the study did obtain information of direct relevance to both known and potential sites within the property. Information on

archaeological sites located beyond the limits of the proposed license area provide context for the property, and serves to indicate the variety and nature of archaeological resources that may be present. The background research determined that there are 2 registered archaeological sites located within a 2 kilometre radius of the proposed license area. Both sites are located 1.8 km northeast of the subject property and include the McLean site (BcHb-12) a Late Iroquoian ossuary or mass burial (ca. A.D. 1550-1650), and the Bell site (BcHb-11), a Late Iroquoian campsite (ca. A.D. 1500-1600). Both sites are affiliated with the Petun, an Iroquoian tribal group which occupied this region from ca. A.D. 1500-1650.

Historic mapping (Pope 1877: Figure 2) does not provide any information regarding property ownership in the 1870's. No circa 1870's residential structures are indicated on the historical atlas map and none were found during the Stage 2 assessment.

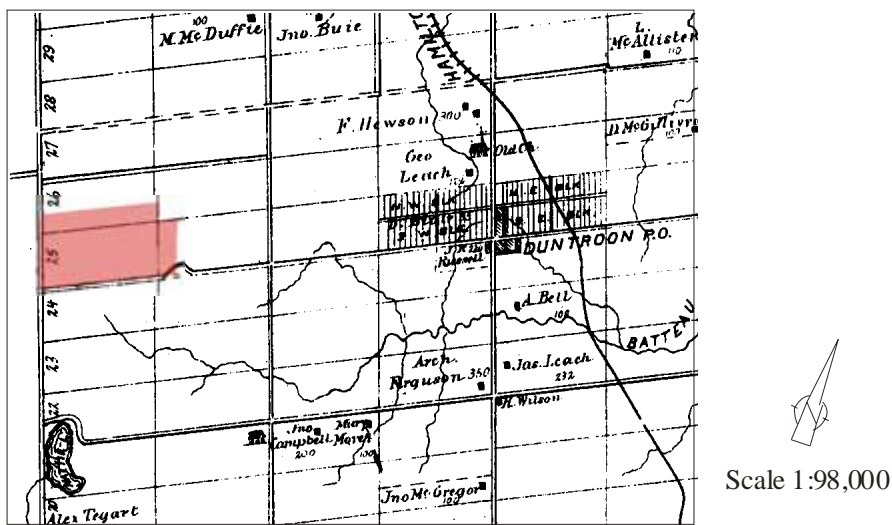


Figure 2. 1881 Historical Atlas Map of Nottawasaga Township
Showing Location of Subject Property

4.0 FIELD ASSESSMENT

Survey Methods and Coverage

The Stage 2 shovel test pitting of the forested sections of the licensed area was conducted from May 14-20, and June 5-8, 2003. The weather varied from sunny and mild to cool and overcast. All of the relatively level well drained forested and scrubland areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 3). Each test pit measured about 30cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated to subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled.

The steep slopes associated with the ridge on the property have no archaeological potential and were not test pitted. Poorly drained lands, and disturbed areas associated with the four building complexes on the property were also not shovel test pitted due to their low archaeological potential.

A 7.5 hectare area of the agricultural lands located in extraction area (Figure 3) were ploughed in October, 2003. The ploughed lands were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals on October, 30, 2003. At the time of the survey, the ploughed lands were well weathered and had excellent visibility. Most of the remaining agricultural lands in the extraction area were ploughed in September, 2005 and were pedestrian surveyed at five metre intervals on September 20, 2005. At the time of the survey, the ploughed lands were well weathered and had excellent visibility. A 2.5 hectare area of fallow lands in the northwestern section of the proposed license area still have not been surveyed. Some recently acquired lands located along the eastern and northern edges of the licensed area were also not accessed (Figure 3).

Results

No archaeological material or sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

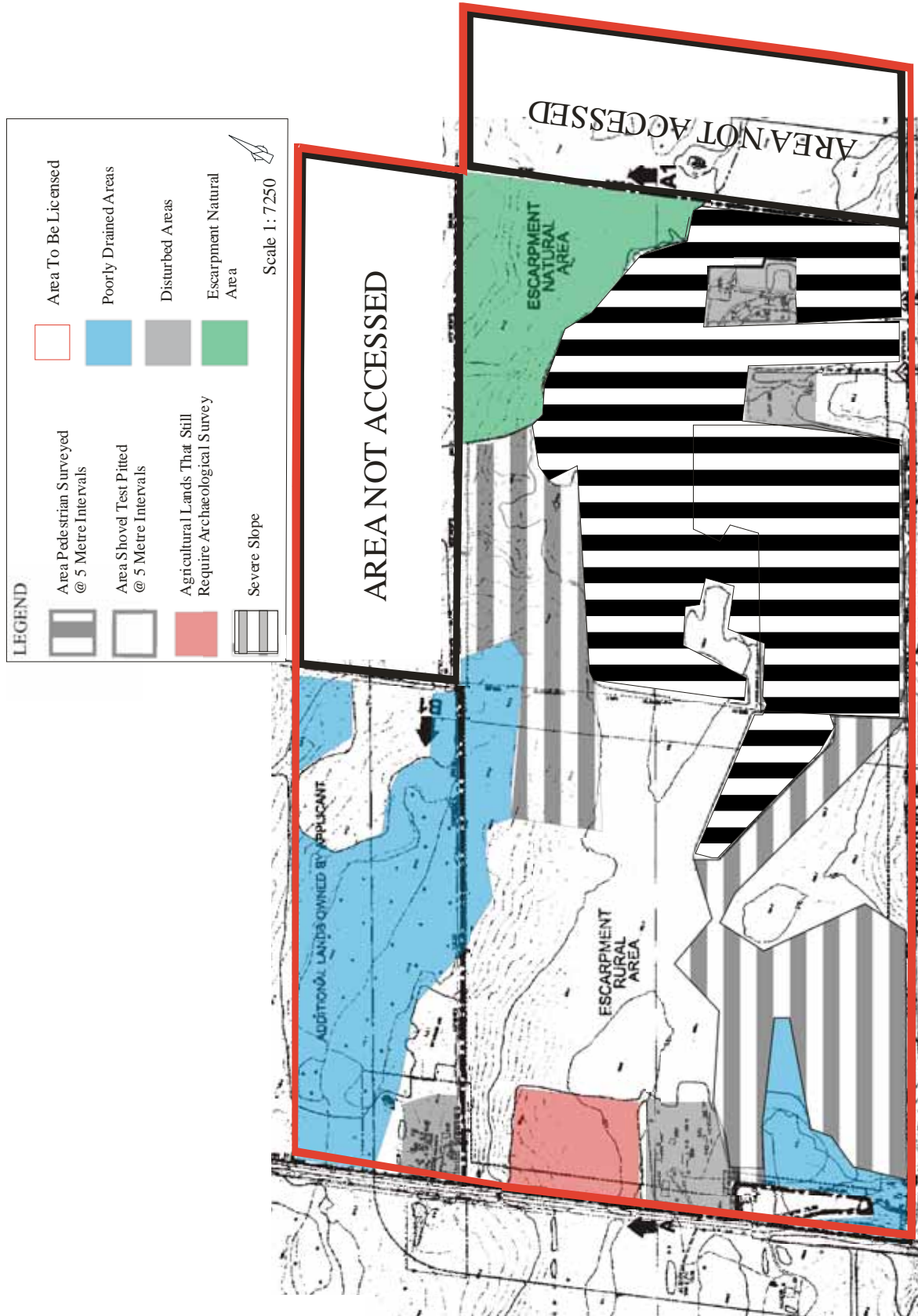


Figure 3. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 73% of the proposed licensed area indicates that there are no archaeological resources present within these areas. The results of the assessment indicate that the proposed extraction of the surveyed sections of the property will not impact any archaeological resources. In view of the results of the archaeological assessment, it is recommended that clearance be granted for the areas of the property which have been surveyed. The surveyed lands represent approximately 73% of the proposed licensed area, and 96% of the proposed extraction area.

Notwithstanding the above, no archaeological survey can be considered to totally negate the potential for deeply buried cultural remains, including human burials. In consequence, it is recommended that Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (905-469-8690), and the archaeological staff of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416-314-7147) should be contacted immediately if any deeply buried archaeological remains are discovered during construction. Archaeological Assessments Ltd., MCL, as well as the Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, should also be notified immediately if any human remains are discovered.

6.0 REFERENCES CITED

Beldon & Co.

1881 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County.** Toronto.

Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam

1984 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario** (Third Edition). Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

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1980 **The Heritage Act RSO 1980.** Queen's Printer, Toronto.

1996 **The Planning Act RSO 1996.** Queen's Printer, Toronto.

Ministry of Culture

1993 **Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines. (Stage 1-3 and Reporting Format).** Heritage & Libraries Branch, Ministry of Culture, Toronto.

TABLE 1: CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

PERIOD	GROUP	TIME RANGE	COMMENT
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Fluted	9000 - 8500 B.C.	Big Game Hunters and Small Nomadic Groups
Late	Non-fluted	8500 - 7500 B.C.	
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling	8000 - 7000 B.C.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
	Bifurcate Based	7000 - 6000 B.C.	
Middle	Stemmed, Otter Creek and Brewerton	6000 - 2500 B.C.	Transition to Territorial Settlement
Late	Narrow Point	2500 - 1800 B.C.	More Diverse Resource Base
	Broad Point	1800 - 1500 B.C.	
	Small Point	1500 - 800 B.C.	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood and Middlesex	1000 - 300 B.C.	Introduction of Pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula	300 B.C.- 700 A.D.	Long Distance Trade
Transitional	Princess Point	500 - 900 A.D.	Early Agriculture
Late	Early Iroquoian	900 - 1275 A.D.	Transition to Village Life
	Middle Iroquoian	1275 - 1400 A.D.	Large Villages and Dependence on Agriculture
	Late Iroquoian	1400 - 1650 A.D.	Tribal Development, Warfare, European Contact
HISTORIC			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa, Mississauga	1700 - 1875 A.D.	Social Displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1800 A.D.-present	European Settlement